



Rewarding Learning

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
January 2012**

History

Assessment Unit AS 1

[AH111]

MONDAY 16 JANUARY, AFTERNOON



TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Choose **one** option.
Answer question **1(a)** or **1(b)** and question **2** from your **chosen option**.
Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.
Quality of written communication will be assessed in question **1** and question **2(b)**.
This assessment unit is an historical enquiry and candidates are advised to draw on all the relevant material they have studied when answering question **2(b)**.

Option 1: England 1520–1570

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

(a) Explain the role of Thomas Cromwell in achieving the English Reformation. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the main elements of the Elizabethan Church Settlement of 1559. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Opposition to the Roman Catholic Church on the eve of the English Reformation

Source 1

Extract from a sermon preached by William Melton on the eve of the Reformation. Melton, the Chancellor of York Minster, wished to improve the selection and quality of priests. He has been linked with the Humanist movement which was in favour of religious reform but not a Reformation.

It is from stupidity and the darkness of ignorance that there arises a great and dreadful evil throughout the whole Church of God. Everywhere, through town and countryside, there exists a crop of rude and ill-mannered priests. Some of them take part in meaningless and worthless tasks, while others abandon themselves to the taverns and drunkenness. Some cannot get along without indulging themselves with female companions; others pursue their amusement in dice and gambling all day long. There are some who waste their time hunting and hawking, and so spend a life which is utterly and wholly idle and irreligious even to old age.

Source 2

Extract from the will of Thomas Foldyngton who died on 22 June 1530. It was not unusual for parishioners to leave gifts to the Church.

I, Thomas Foldyngton of Barholm in Lincolnshire, being of sound mind, make my last will and testament. I leave instructions for my body to be buried in the chapel of Our Blessed Lady within the parish church of St. Martin in Barholm.

I leave my best goods to my priest to pray for my soul and to provide a blue cloth to lay over the sacrament upon Corpus Christi day.

Also I leave money so that my daughter may light candles before the image of Our Lady and repair the church bell, then give the bellringers a pennyworth of bread and a gallon of ale.

I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and Our Blessed Lady Mary and to all the Saints in heaven.

Source 3

Extract from J.J. Scarisbrick, *The Reformation and the English People*, published in 1984.

We have always been content with the image of the Tudor regime letting loose and making use of the tiger of popular anti-clericalism, anti-papalism, patriotism and so on. However, this image must be rejected as one can no longer find such a tiger. Up to the very moment when the traditional medieval religious institutions and practices were swept away in the English Reformation, ordinary English people were pouring money and gifts in kind into them. Wills are a source of evidence which, quite rightly, have attracted much attention recently. This is because so many survive and quite humble folk as well as those at the top of society wrote them. These wills show a society committed to the old religion until the moment when it was reformed.

© *The Reformation and the English people* by J J J Scarisbrick, published by Blackwell, 1984

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying anti-clericalism on the eve of the English Reformation? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent of the opposition to the Roman Catholic Church on the eve of the English Reformation. [35]

Option 2: England 1603–1649

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

(a) Explain the reasons for Parliament's victory in the Civil War of 1642–1646. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the importance of the belief in witchcraft in this period. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Financial Policies of James I

Source 1

Extract from a speech made in Parliament in June 1610 by the MP George Hakewill. He is responding to the judgement on the Bate's Case (1606). The magistrates in the Bate's Case had judged that impositions were part of the royal prerogative and could not be challenged by Parliament.

The question before us is whether his Majesty has the royal prerogative to lay a charge or imposition upon goods without the consent of Parliament. I believe that the laws of England do not give the King a permanent revenue from his subjects. Any disputes about taxation can be judged by Parliament as well as by the courts, but not by the King. It is reasonable that the King gets some repayment from trade with foreign countries but this does not mean that he can take whatever he wants. If taxes on trade are the only means left to him, why should an Act of Parliament not first approve them? I conclude that impositions, in a time of war or peace, cannot be levied without the consent of Parliament.

Source 2

Extract from a speech Lionel Cranfield delivered to Parliament in November 1621. Cranfield was James I's Lord Treasurer from 1621 to 1624.

When have the people of England ever lived eighteen years together in such peace and prosperity as they have in His Majesty's reign? Despite all the improvements to your estates, you have never given so little money to your King. Some of you have even complained about the fall in the price and decline in the trade of wool and corn, yet both are in a far better state than when His Majesty became King. It would sadden an honest man to hear the murmurings of such dissatisfied people against this government.

Source 3

Extract from Maurice Ashley, *The Lives of the Kings and Queens of England*, published in 1975.

Even before the outbreak of the Thirty Years War, James had serious financial difficulties. He was grossly extravagant, spending a small fortune on his daughter's wedding and being overgenerous towards his male favourites. James dissolved his 1614 Parliament because it refused to vote him a supply of money until he addressed its concerns. His third Parliament, in 1621, again demanded to discuss its grievances, this time about foreign policy, before voting supplies. James employed various methods, other than impositions, to raise money. He granted monopolies from which Buckingham and his relatives largely profited, hoped to gain money through his son's marriage and appointed as Lord Treasurer Cranfield, who reorganised the royal finances. These financial actions contributed to his reign ending in confusion and disaster.

© *The Kings and Queens of England* by Antonia Fraser, published by Book Club Associates, 1975

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the reasons for the opposition to James I's financial policies in the period 1603–1625? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which James I's financial policies were a failure in the period 1603–1625. [35]

Option 3: England 1815–1868

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

(a) Explain the reasons for the discontent in England in the period 1815–1820. [12]

Or

(b) Explain how the Parliamentary Reform Act was passed in 1832. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Career of Sir Robert Peel, 1834–1841

Source 1

Extract from a pamphlet from the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, to the voters of his constituency of Tamworth during the General Election of December 1834.

I wish to inform you of my views on the leading political issues which we face. I have never been opposed to much needed reform in public life, as illustrated by my work over the issues of currency and the criminal code. However, I regard the Reform Act of 1832 as the final settlement of its kind. I am willing to consider a careful review of any institution which I firmly believe to be in need of reform, such as Municipal Corporations or the Established Church. The objective of the Conservative Party will be the maintenance of peace, the enforcement of a strict economy, and a fair consideration of both the agricultural and manufacturing interests in our society.

Source 2

Extract from Sir John Walsh's *Chapters of Contemporary History*, published in 1836. Walsh, a Conservative MP, was explaining what the Conservative Party stood for under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel.

The Conservative Party is not identical with the Tory Party, for it has a wider base. It consists of all parts of the community who are attached to our great institutions and who believe that they are being threatened by democracy. The Conservative Party does not only consist of what are called the "privileged orders". It includes a large number of the population and every class of the community. I claim for the Conservatives the rank of a national party.

Source 3

Extract from Paul Adelman, *Peel and the Conservative Party, 1830–1850*, published in 1992. Adelman is writing about the victory of the Conservative Party in the General Election of 1841.

The result of this election was a decisive win for the Conservatives and a personal triumph for Peel. The Conservatives obtained a majority of 80 seats, but their base of support remained largely the same, as Peel's appeal to the new urban middle classes was ignored. It was the traditional Tory slogans – the Church in danger, the Corn Laws under threat – rather than the spirit of the Tamworth Manifesto which explain his election victory in 1841. This is an important comment on Peel's attempts to educate his party in the 1830s. The Conservative Party still remained above all the party of the landed interest, a fact that was to have dramatic consequences for Peel and his party in the 1840s.

© Peel and the Conservative Party by Paul Adelman, published by Longman, 1989

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying Peel's career between 1834 and 1841? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which Peel was a success as leader of the Conservative Party between 1834 and 1841. [35]

Option 4: Unification of Italy and Germany 1815–1871

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

(a) Explain why Prussia defeated Austria in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the attitude of the Southern German states to the unification of Germany in the period 1862–1871. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Failure of the Revolutions in the Italian States, 1848–1849

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Giorgio Pallavicino to Guglielmo Pepe, 18 November 1851. Pallavicino was an aristocrat from Milan who had actively participated in the events of 1848. Pepe was one of the leaders of a revolt in Sicily in July 1820. It initially deposed the King but Pepe's army was defeated by Austrian troops in March 1821.

We saw in 1848–1849 that a popular rising can win temporary victories in its own cities but without a miracle it cannot defeat a professional army in the open countryside. To defeat cannons and soldiers, you need cannons and soldiers of your own. You need arms, not Mazzinian chatter.

Piedmont has got soldiers and cannons; therefore I am a supporter of the Piedmontese. Piedmont, by ancient tradition, is a monarchy; therefore I am not a republican. I am satisfied with the constitution granted by the King of Sardinia-Piedmont, Charles Albert, although I expect that it will be improved in the future. Independence is the very life of the nation. First I want independence, and only then do I want liberty.

Source 2

Extract from a public notice displayed in Venice on 29 March 1848. Its author was Gustavo Modena, one of the leaders of the revolution in Venice. The notice set out Modena's attitude towards the workers and craftsmen who had played a key role in the revolution in Venice.

We do not support communism. There will be no government from the streets. Property must be respected. There will be equality for all in the face of the law. Full freedom of thought and speech is guaranteed. Free discussions will be held without any rioting. We will improve the condition of those groups of the poor who are willing to work hard.

Source 3

Extract from Martin Clark, *The Italian Risorgimento*, published in 1998.

Historians have often drawn attention to the differences between the various revolts in the Italian states in 1848. Although most revolutionaries in northern Italy wanted to get rid of the Austrians, they had little else in common. In Sicily and the other parts of the south, liberals revolted against rule from Naples but not against Austria, while they certainly did not want the unification of Italy. In fact, perhaps the only people who really wanted a united Italy were the Genoese and the Sardinians, both of whom wanted it in order to reduce Piedmontese control of their territory.

The idea of a “people’s war” against the ruling monarchs and princes proved unrealistic since the peasants had never heard of “Italy” and were usually motivated by purely local issues such as land ownership or grazing rights. They wanted land near their own villages and knew that none of the revolutionary groups would give it to them.

© *The Italian Risorgimento* by Martin Clarke, published by Longman, 1998

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the failure of the revolutions in the Italian states in 1848–1849? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which divisions among the supporters of the revolutions in the Italian states were responsible for their failure in 1848–1849. [35]

Option 5: Germany 1918–1945

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

- (a) Explain the development of the Nazi Party from 1924 until the Wall Street Crash of October 1929. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the impact of Nazi policies on young people in the period 1933–1939. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Decline of the Weimar Republic, 1930–January 1933

Source 1

Extract from the official Cabinet Records of a meeting between the German Reich Chancellor, Hermann Müller, and the leaders of the parties in his coalition government, 11 December 1929. The cabinet records were written by civil servants who were not attached to any political party. Müller's "Grand Coalition" consisted of five political parties, including the Social Democrats (SPD), the German Democrats (DDP) and the Centre Party (Z).

Reich Chancellor Müller asked the party spokesmen to state their views on the government's proposed financial programme to overcome the consequences of the severe economic problems the country faced. The SPD spokesman stated that a commitment to the financial programme did not seem possible. The DDP leader declared that his party could not yet promise its support for the government. To agree to the emergency measures was an impossibility for his party. Deputy Brüning (Z) declared that his party was broadly in agreement with the financial programme, providing the other government parties gave their approval. The Reich Chancellor concluded that as yet he had not succeeded in getting the parties to support the government. Since further discussion produced no more agreement on the disputed issues, the Reich Chancellor declared that the Cabinet would come to a decision over the situation which had been created by the negative position taken by the parties.

Source 2

Extract from a speech by the German Reich Chancellor, Franz von Papen, to a Conference in Lausanne, 16 June–9 July 1932.

The economic situation in Germany is characterised by high interest rates which severely damage both agriculture and industry. In addition, the burden of taxation on the German people is very high and fresh taxes have been imposed in the last few days. Germany is also plagued by its foreign debts. Unemployment is more widespread than in any other country; some 20–25 per cent of the working population is unemployed and this is a huge burden on public funds. The reserves of the German Federal Bank are exhausted. This economic crisis has strongly shaken the confidence of the masses in Germany.

Source 3

Extract from Geoff Layton, *Weimar and the Rise of Nazi Germany*, published in 2005.

In the end, the impact of the world depression intensified the pressures that brought about Weimar's final crisis. The manner of Brüning's appointment and his decision to rule by emergency decree created a particular system of presidential government. This fundamentally undermined the Weimar system and was soon followed by the electoral breakthrough of the Nazis. From this time, democracy's chance of surviving was very slim indeed. Democracy lived on with ever increasing weakness until July 1932. However, in truth, democratic rule in Weimar Germany was doomed from the summer of 1930.

© *Weimar and the Rise of Nazi Germany* by Geoff Layton, published by Hodder Murray, 2005

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the circumstances that led to the collapse of Müller's government in March 1930? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess to what extent the decline of the Weimar Republic in the period from 1930 until 30 January 1933 was due to the impact of the depression which began in October 1929. [35]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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